The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 475.] THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1796. [Vol. IV.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

For the Benefit of the Underwriters.

WILL BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD

At the Vendue Store,

On Friday next, at X o'clock,

About 150 pieces of Oznaburgs,

of different kinds—50 pieces Hempen Rolls, and 50 pieces of Twill'd Sacking—Several pieces of broad cloth and cotton ſtripes.

ALSO,

At the ſame time and place will be ſold,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

800 buſhels of ſalt, at a credit of 60 days, in lots of 100 buſhels.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 10th.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 25th inſt. we will ſell, at publice auction, at our mill ſituate about ſix miles from the town of Alexandria,

A number of Horned Cattle,

(Among which are ſome milch cows)

Hogs, Sheep, Horſes and three ſtacks of Hay. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

HEPBURN and DUNDASS.

April 14.

John Barber

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON

A QUANTITY OF

Mens' and Boys' Shoes,

Of ſuperior Quality,

I HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Two pieces of Sattin Hair Cloth.

Rabitted Stock Locks; Bambury, Baſtered, and Drawer Do.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Commode Handles, Card Table Hinges, Braſs Butts, Deſk and Table Do. Bed Caps, Screws, Iron Butts, Hand Saws. Padd Stock with 24 Bitts fitted; Japanned, Plain, and Gilt bordered Bread Baſkets; Waiters 18, 21, and 22 inches; Single, Oval, and Double Octagon Tea Caddies, neatly inlaid; Two Ladies Dreſſing Glaſſes, with three Drawers in front.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

St. Ubes Salt, at 4s. 6d. per Buſhel.—Cyder, at 4 dollars per barrel.—Tar at 3 Do. per Do.—Scantling, at 3 dollars per hundred.—Laths, Planks, &c. &c.

Harper's Wharf, April 16. J. B.

SPRING GOODS.

James M. M'Crea & Co.

HAVE had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect round in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Veſſels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an aſſortment of well choſen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will have opened for ſale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Caſh, or at the uſual Credit to punctual Cuſtomers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good ſtand for Buſineſs, to let. Enquire as above.

Blank Manifeſts for ſale at the Printing Office.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

MR. BRENT's SPEECH,

Given in the MIRROR *of the 5th inſt. on Mr.* LIVINGSTON's *Reſolution calling for Papers from the* PRESIDENT *relative to the Treaty with Britain, being very erroneouſly ſtated, we, in juſtice to that gentleman, have now copied from the* AURORA *a ſubſequent and more full and correct ſtatement of his obſervations on this occaſion.*

MR. BRENT ſaid he ſhould not in the preſent debate touch on the merits of the treaty, which he conceived foreign to this queſtion. On a motion to aſk for papers with reſpect to the treaty, he did not conceive with what propriety the fitneſs of the inſtrument could be brought into view. It would be proper he contended, to have the papers propoſed to be called for, even if it was conceded that the houſe had no controul in matters of treaty; for if they were bound to carry it into operation, ſtill the papers would be neceſſary to a due underſtanding of the ſubject. The motion, he argued ſtands upon the ſame ground as the calls ſo often made for information to the heads of departments. But even if the papers are not neceſſary to give information as to the laws which it is ſaid muſt be paſſed, they are neceſſary on another ground. The conſtitution gives the houſe a general ſuperintendance over the conduct of officers and the power of impeachment; no member denies this right, and how can they exerciſe it underſtandingly without information? Can the conſtitution be ſuppoſed to give this right of impeachment, and at the ſame time deprive the houſe of the means of information? This would be as abſurd as to refer to a blind man to judge of ſhades and colours. How can the houſe decide on the ability or fidelity of the negociator of the treaty, unleſs they have a ſight of his inſtructions, and of his correſpondence: how can they determine on the merits or demerits of the negociation?

The turn which the debate had taken, had given riſe, he ſaid, to an important conſtitutional queſtion: he did not conceive its deciſion of conſequence to the deciſion on the preſent motion; but as the debate had taken that turn, he ſhould purſue the ſame road in anſwer to the arguments of gentlemen. He laid this down as a ſound inference from the proviſions of the conſtitution on the ſubject of the treaty power; that the Preſident and Senate poſſeſs the right of forming treaties, and of carrying on the neceſſary negociations with foreign countries: but when theſe contain ſtipulations bearing a relation to the ſpecific power veſted in the legiſlature the houſe had a right to take cognizance of it, and ſuch a treaty could not become the ſupreme law of the land until ſanctioned by the legiſlature. To ſhew the juſtneſs of this poſition, he ſhould examine the ſubject, he ſaid, in a three-fold light.—He ſhould examine it by a recurrence to the words of the conſtitution; then to the opinions which prevailed as to its meaning at the time it was framed and adopted; and laſtly he ſhould examine what conſtruction was beſt calculated to preſerve the liberties of this country.

The conſtitution contains two clauſes in reference to the treaty making power. The firſt declares, that the Preſident with two thirds of the Senate ſhall have the power to make treaties. He proceeded to enquire whether this clauſe gives them the right to make treaties the ſupreme law of the land. To determine this it was neceſſary to examine the import of the word in thoſe countries, where the treaty power had been frequently exerciſed, and to conſult the opinions of the beſt civilians. The general powers of making Treaties is under the controul of the conſtitution. In deſpotic countries, where all power, legiſlative, judicial and executive is in the hands of one perſon, there the treaty making power is without controul, and a treaty as ſoon as made becomes *ipſo facto* the ſupreme law of the land: But in all limited governments, the treaty-making power is ſubject to the limitations in the conſtitution. The practice of this principle may be found even in the Britiſh government. There, though the king originates as the Preſident and Senate do here, they do not become the ſupreme law of the land, reſpecting legiſlative ſubjects, until the co-operation of parliament is obtained. Thus the power of making treaties does not imply the power of making thoſe treaties in all caſes the ſupreme law of the land. If the executive make a treaty involving none but executive powers ſtrictly, then it becomes immediately the ſupreme law; but if they contain proviſions which involve the legiſlative authority, the executive can make them but conditionally, and they do not become ſupreme until the legiſlature chuſe to make them ſo. The Britiſh government furniſhes an example where this doctrine has been practiſed, and it is by a reference to the practice of deſpotic governments, that the miſtaken idea is taken up, that all treaties as ſoon as made become the ſupreme law of the land. The clauſe in our conſtitution, he concluded, does not give authority to the Preſident and Senate to make a ſupreme law of the land.

When this clauſe of the conſtitution is compared with the other parts of it, it will be found, he ſaid, that the above interpretation is juſt; for the treaty making power is delegated as a general power, while to Congreſs ſpecific powers are granted. The rational and admitted rule of conſtruction in theſe caſes is, that ſpecific power reſtrains general powers, and here then, the general treaty power muſt be reſtrained by the ſpecific powers of Congreſs. He admitted that the executive had full power under the general authority veſted in them by the conſtitution to originate treaties and to carry on negociations with foreign powers; but that if the proviſions of a treaty ſo negociated claſhed with ſpecific powers granted, the authority exerciſing thoſe ſpecific powers muſt give it their ſanction before it becomes the ſupreme law of the land.

He next turned to the ſecond clauſe of the conſtitution reſpecting treaties which had been noticed in the debate. It ſays, that the conſtitution, laws and treaties ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land, and gentlemen contend, he remarked, that though the firſt clauſe does not make the treaties entered into by the executive the ſupreme law of the land, yet that this does; but its obvious and only meaning, when the whole is taken into view, is that the conſtitution, laws and treaties of the United States are only meant to be declared ſupreme to conſtitutions and laws of the individual States. It is admitted as a ſound rule of conſtruction, that to diſcover the true meaning of any inſtrument it is fair to have recourſe to the exiſting circumſtances that produced it. When the conſtitution was formed, it was under a ſtrong impreſſion of the inconveniencies experienced under the confederation; when great obſtruction was thrown in the way of the Treaty power, by the States refuſing to carry into execution thoſe agreed to by the conſtitutional authority. This was the evil the framers of the conſtitution had in view when they inſerted this clauſe, and it had no relation to the powers of the general government, which ſtand preciſely in the ſame ſituation with or without it. It does not declare that treaties ſhall abrogate laws; but that the States ſhall not have it in their power to throw impediments in the way of their execution.—The words of the conſtitution cannot be underſtood otherwiſe, than that the conſtitution, laws and treaties ſhall exiſt together; it does not ſay, that a Treaty ſhall repeal a law, or a law repeal a treaty; then the conſtitution certainly contemplated that they never ſhould be in oppoſition, for contradictory and oppoſing laws cannot exiſt at the ſame time: If they exiſt at the ſame time they cannot be in oppoſition to each other. If it can be ſuppoſed that the Preſident and Senate can make a treaty in oppoſition to a law of the legiſlature, and yet both the Treaty and law be the ſupreme law of the land, an abſurdity is ſuppoſed. But if it be admitted, that the houſe ſhall have a participation in the buſineſs of Treaties, in caſes which involve legiſlative authority, then the words of the conſtitution became intelligible, and both Treaties and laws may be at the ſame time the ſupreme law of the land.

He further developed this idea. The conſtitution ſays, that the Preſident and Senate ſhall make Treaties; and that when concluded under the *authority of the United States* they ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land. This is intelligible if the controul of the houſe be admitted; for then if the Preſident and Senate make a commercial Treaty in any part contrary to the exiſting laws, the Congreſs repeals thoſe laws and the Treaty then becomes the ſupreme law, and when it commences its exiſtence there is no oppoſing law.—On this conſtruction all exiſting laws are ſupreme laws; on the other, though all are declared ſupreme, yet all cannot be ſupreme when there is a claſhing.

A treaty made by the Preſident and Senate, as far as relates to commercial concerns, is not a Treaty made under the authority of the United States until it has obtained the ſanction of the legiſlature.

Gentlemen ſay, that treaties, *ipſo facto* repeal anterior laws claſhing with their proviſions; they ſay that the conſtitution, laws and treaties ſtand upon the ſame footing in the conſtitution, being all declared the ſupreme law of the land; if treaties can repeal laws, then laws can repeal the conſtitution, for the ſecond (laws) are to the firſt (conſtitution) what the third (treaties) are to the ſecond (laws;) then alſo by parity of reaſoning, treaties may repeal the conſtitution. If all ſtand on the ſame footing, &c. the precedence is according to the point of time, the laſt law always prevailing, then treaties may change the fundamental principles of our government. then the Preſident and Senate by entering into ſtipulations with a foreign government may give us a monarchy, may convert our Preſident into a king and our Senate into a nobility; for, ſay the gentlemen, treaties are the law of the land as well as the conſtitution and a ſubſequent law repeals thoſe which are anterior.—But thoſe poſitions are falſe in all their parts, a law or a treaty cannot repeal the conſtitution, a treaty cannot repeal a law, nor a law a treaty. If the manner in which the three words are placed in the conſtitution is to have any force, it would not favor the conſtruction of the gentlemen; they contended for the ſupremacy of treaties, whereas treaties are laſt named and the conſtruction from this ſource would be the reverſe, when there was claſhing. He next adverted

to the lengths to which the mode of interpretation contended for by the gentlemen would carry them. It was never intended, he asserted, by the people, when they instituted this government, that the treaty power should possess this omnipotence. It was never intended, that the President and Senate should have it in their power to effect a radical change in our government, and stipulate with a foreign nation for the guarantee of the change. Laws contrary to the constitution are nugatory, and treaties contrary to existing laws, the same; because when in that stage they are not concluded under the authority of the United States, but are only so (and then there is no longer any clashing) when once they have received the sanction of the legislature. From the above he concluded, that the President and Senate originate Treaties, and that the legislature to a certain extent should exercise a check upon this power. And upon these principles the British Treaty is not the supreme law of the land, until a decision on it was had in the legislature.

It might be supposed, Mr. Brent observed, that his opinion of the true construction of this part of the constitution was a solitary one, that it was a chimera of the imagination. Upon enquiry it would however be found, that this opinion was advanced at the time the constitution was under consideration, in the several conventions who ratified it, and by the most distinguished writers of the day. A member from Massachusetts had quoted part of the proceedings of the state of Virginia in support of his construction of the constitution. He should not himself have brought forward the authority of that state in favour of a contrary construction, had not that gentleman cited it as authority of great weight. But since he had endeavoured to make use of the proceedings in that state as an offensive weapon, he would endeavour to employ them as a defensive weapon. Whatever aspect the debates of the convention there might bear as partially quoted by the member from Massachusetts, he was bold to declare that, on a careful examination, it would be found that the majority in that body construed the constitution, as contended by the friends of the present motion. By reading detached parts a different impression might be made; but if the whole of the debates were adverted to, it would be found that the President and Senate were thought to have the same relation to the Treaty making power as the King of Great Britain has in England. He first quoted the sentiments of a gentleman in that body to whose abilities the adoption of the constitution was much attributed.

——"The President and Senate have the same power of making treaties; and when made they are to have the same validity. They are to be the supreme law of the land here. This book shews us they are so in England. Have we not seen in America that treaties were violated, though they are in all countries considered as the supreme law of the land? Was it not therefore necessary to declare in explicit terms, that they should be so here? How then is this constitution on a different footing with the government of Great Britain? The worthy member says, they can make a Treaty relinquish our rights and inflict punishments, because all Treaties are declared paramount to the constitutions and laws of the states. An attentive consideration of this will shew the committee, that they can do no such thing. The provision of the sixth article is, that this constitution and laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. They can by this make no Treaty which shall be repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, or inconsistent with the delegated powers. The Treaties they make must be under the authority of the United States, to be within their province. It is sufficiently secured, because it only declares, that in pursuance of the powers given, they shall be the supreme law of the land, notwithstanding any thing in the constitution or laws of particular states."

[*To be continued.*]

Notice.

☞ A special meeting of "*The Alexandria Society for the Relief and Protection of persons illegally held in Bondage,*" is requested at the Council Chamber THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely. It is hoped the members will be punctual in their attendance.

Thursday, April 21.

Pews in the Protestant Episcopal CHURCH TO BE RENTED.

WE shall attend, on Saturday next, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till six, to rent the vacant pews: and we wish that they who incline to take pews would attend themselves, or authorise persons to act for them.

Wm. PAYNE,
J. B. NICHOLLS, } Church Wardens.

April 21.

FOR SALE,

Thirty hhds. of Molasses of excellent quality and in good order.

JAS. PATTON and JAS. DYKES.

April 21.

FOR SALE,

Two Lots of Land adjoining the

house lately occupied by Mr. Richard Arell, decreased—They are each 23 feet front on Duke-street, and 83 feet deep. If not sold at private sale, they will be set up at auction the 1st of June next. The terms may be known by applying to Col. Hooe.

April 21. JOHN C. JONES.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

MR. PRICE,

THE subject of the following piece is so deeply impressed on my mind, that I am impelled, by motives of humanity, to commit my sentiments to the People, from conceiving it may prove a public good. Expecting the same motives will induce you not to delay the publication in your Gazette; or fail to excite in other American Printers, a readiness to give the piece an early place in their Papers.

PHILANTHROPOS.

WHEN there is much reason to apprehend, that the very high prices which have been some time, and are still, giving for all kinds of provisions, particularly of the bread kind, to be sent out of the country, will drain America, and occasion the greatest scarcity that has ever happened among us, if not eventually cause a famine, (more so, should the present year's crop fall short, which there is much reason to fear will be the case, from the last Fall and Winter proving uncommonly warm and wet, such having generally been observed to have been followed by an unfruitful Summer), our present prospects may well be thought alarming.—Let it, therefore, be a subject of the most serious and interesting consideration, whether common prudence, for the most effectual means of self-preservation, does not loudly call for attention, and point out the necessity of endevouring, by every means, to raise the most of the bread kind, with every proper substitute for it, that can possibly be done; of which Indian Corn, Indian Peas and other pulse, and Potatoes, particularly Irish Potatoes, may be esteemed as the first object, and most promising for the season, all of which may be planted any time in May. Let it, therefore, be seriously recommended to people in general, not to omit planting of these articles, as much as they possibly can manage to cultivate.

There is scarce any thing to be raised with less labour and expence than Irish Potatoes, which may be done to great advantage in any tolerable inclosed land; although the stronger the ground they grow in, the larger and greater increase; and they may be planted to advantage any time from the last of March to the middle of June.

The natives of Ireland can testify the very important use of this wholesome and nourishing root, which has often prevented little less than a famine in that country. Authentic accounts inform that the French, lately, fully experienced the important benefits arising from greatly increasing the cultivation of these potatoes, as one of the means that prevented a famine, with which France was threatened by the endeavours of her enemies.

Looking forward to the too probable approaching distresses of our country, which circumstances greatly threaten, and too many of the poorer people are already beginning to feel the effects, is the occasion of these lines, which proceed from the most friendly views of drawing the timely attention of the people in general to the important object, in full hopes of their reminding and encouraging themselves, and one another, to persevere in their endeavours to cultivate all they can of the before mentioned necessary articles of food, or any other in their power, which cannot fail of turning to very good account. Such as raise more than themselves and families may, for a few years at least, be assured of prices for what they can spare, that will amply reward their trouble.

It will not be amiss to observe, that although wheat and rye, which may be sown the ensuing fall, cannot produce for the use of the present year; it must be of the greatest importance to extend our views and utmost endeavours, to prepare for the next year, which may indeed, for many reasons, prove the most fatally distressing. It is therefore most earnestly recommended, that the utmost exertions be used for sowing in the proper and *timely* season, as much small grain as can conveniently be done; as the only probable means of saving the inhabitants from that degree of unexperienced distress that unhappily seems too much to threaten America.

NEWS PAPERS.

In the late report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on the Post Office Law, the subject of news papers is introduced, and some causes are therein assigned for the failures in transmitting them to subscribers. It is not recollected however that the source of the difficulty exists not here, and is a due responsibility on the the part of the Post Office. It is not pretended that News papers are conveyed under the same sanction as letters. Until this responsibility is created it is in vain to expect that the business will be either regularly or punctually performed.

A plan was suggested, we believe by the late Post Master General, which if adopted will remove every difficulty. It was something like this. That all subscriptions for news papers to be transmitted by the mail, should be received at the respective Post Offices. That the Deputy Post-Masters should be responsible for the subscription money—that the printers should make a discount from the subscriptions in favor of the Deputy Post Masters, or the person specially entrusted with the business under him.

The details of this plan would require an additional clerk in the office at the seat of government. An arrangement of this kind in the Post Office in Great Britain took place but a few years since; and by late accounts it appears that the circulation of news papers in the kingdom has encreased from TWO to upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS annually in consequence of it.

The advantages of this plan are obvious, but too numerous to be specified—all impositions may be avoided, and the papers sent in the most favorable condition.

Nothing need be urged to impress the importance of the subject on the minds of Congress. Information is the Soul of a Republic. Good Government subsists by it, Without it, FORCE, *not reason, supports the machine.*

CIRCULAR.

Lisbon, Dec. 1795.

SIR,

REPRESENTATIONS having been made to me, that the emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, (with whom the United States of America are in peace and friendship) has testified his displeasure that vessels carrying the flag of the United States, have lately been, for commercial purposes, in the port of Morocco, under the dominion of persons in hostility with him: and that a repetition of similar conduct may be attended with very disagreeable and serious consequences:—I have therefore to request that you will cause the preceding information to be communicated to all the captains of vessels belonging to the United States, now in the ports or kingdom of Portugal, or who may arrive within the same, during the existance of the actual state of affairs in Morocco: and that they may be cautioned against proceeding in a similar manner: For I am of opinion, that in case they should be captured by the cruisers of the emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, neither the captains, crews, vessels or cargoes, will be reclaimed by the United States.

With due consideration,
I am, &c.

(Signed) *D. HUMPHREYS.*

Mr. E. IST,
Chancellor of the Consulate of the United States at Lisbon.

CHARLES O'NEIL, Esq.
Deputy Consul of the United States at St. Ubes.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,

At the store lately occupied by Richards and Edmonds,
For approved Negotiable Notes at the usual Credits.

Modes ¾ and yard wide
Silk Handkerchiefs
Barcelona Do.
Persians
Ribbons, plain & figured
Galloons
Coloured Threads, No. 12 & 14,
Sewing Silks and Twist
Dyed and White Pillow Fustians and Jeans
Irish and Home-made Linens
Slates and Pencils
A few Crates of assorted English Glass
Long and Short Pipes, in Boxes
Queen's Ware assorted
2000 Bush. Liverpool Salt
282 do. do. Coals

HUGH SMITH.

April 21.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following LANDS in Hampshire County, State of Virginia, viz.—Three Tracts adjoining each other, and containing 684 acres, lying on the North branch of Cape Capon river, 28 miles from the Town of Winchester on the public roads leading from the said Town to Rumney, the County Town. A great part of the land is bottom; a large proportion of which is improved meadow. There are some improvements on it, and a bearing apple-orchard. The quantity of meadow ground, with the advantage of an extensive range, particularly recommend it for grazing and raising of stock; and its public situation renders it a very eligible stand for a Tavern, which is much wanted on that road. There is a remarkable spring on the land which, with the water of the North River, is capable of being employed for Milling and a Distillery.

One other Tract, lying ten miles distant from the one last mentioned, upon the same river, containing 451 acres. There are some improvements on it, and a great part of this land under cultivation.

These Lands will be shewn, to any Person wishing to purchase, by Col. Elias Potter, or Capt. James Carruthers, who live near them, and the terms of payment made easy to the purchasers.

April 21. JAMES CRAIK.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of HUGH REED, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any accounts against the said Estate are requested to bring them in for settlement, to

ROBERT LYLE,
ADMIN'R.

April 21.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on the night of the 5th instan a white horse 10 years old, 15 hands high; pace trots and canters; shod all round, his hind shoes remarkable, being high corked and badly fixed; marked on the shoulder thus, 6. Both eyes have extraordinary large bones under them. The above reward will be paid for securing the horse and thief, or ten dollars for the horse only, if ten miles off, five dollars, if five miles off.

JOSEPH MARLL.

April 9, 1796.

Alexandria, April 21.

Yesterday morning a meeting took place at the Courthouse in this town, for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of the British treaty; when it was determined, that a memorial should be forwarded to Congress, expressive of their desire that laws should be passed for carrying it into effect, together with instructions to Mr. Brent, the representative of this district, requiring him to lay the said memorial before the House of Representatives, and so to vote, as might tend to promote the object required.

Some gentlemen contending, that the meeting was not sufficiently numerous to express the sentiments of the town; and others supposing that any thing in the form of instructions going to a Representative, from but a small proportion of his constituents, would be improper, and have a tendency to defeat the object of it, another meeting was convened in the evening, when it was agreed, that a letter should be forwarded to Mr. Brent, differing from the former merely in form, having the same great object in view.

They shall appear in our next.

The following Circular Letter, from the Committee appointed at a Meeting of Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia, inclosing the two subsequent Memorials, were on Tuesday handed to the Printers of the (Baltimore) Federal Gazette; and published in their paper of Yesterday, from which we have copied it.

Philadelphia, April 15th, 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

In consequence of the opposition made in the House of Representatives of the United States, to the measures proposed for carrying into effect the treaty with Great Britain, and the serious apprehensions of the many evil consequences which will arise, should the treaty be rendered void, a meeting of the merchants and Traders of Philadelphia was this day held, and an address to Congress (of which we inclose you a copy) was unanimously agreed to by them.—The meeting at the same time appointed us a committee to communicate their proceedings to the merchants and traders in the different commercial places in the United States, in order to obtain their co-operation, if, in their opinion, the situation of affairs requires a measure of the kind adopted by us.

You will oblige us, Gentlemen, by taking the necessary steps to obtain the sentiments of your fellow citizens on this interesting subject as early as possible.

Thomas Fitzsimons,
Francis Gurney,
S. Sterett,
Joseph Ball,
Walter Stewart,
Geo. Latimer,
Robert Wain,
Samuel Breck.

To the honorable the house of Representatives of the United States. The memorial of the subscribers, merchants and traders of Philadelphia

Respectfully represents,

That they have waited, with anxious expectation, to see the necessary measures adopted by your honorable house for carrying into operation the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain, and are now seriously alarmed lest those measures should be further delayed or entirely omitted.

Under the impression, they deem it incumbent on them to represent, that property of the merchants of the United States, amounting upon a moderate computation, to more than five millions of dollars, have been taken from them by the subjects of Great Britain, the restitution of which, they verily believe, depends, in a great measure, upon the completion of the treaty on our part.

Independent of this immense sum they have embarked the principal part of their remaining fortunes in vessels and adventures, the safety of which will, as they apprehend, be materially affected by a refusal or neglect on the part of the United States to comply with stipulations so solemnly entered into—Besides their particular interests as merchants and traders, they feel an interest, in common with their fellow citizens of other descriptions, in the preservation of peace, on which the prosperity of this country depends; and they should deem themselves wanting in that spirit and independence which ought ever to characterize freemen, if they forbore, on so interesting an occasion as the present, to express their wishes and expectations.—They therefore, with all due respect for the representatives of the people of the United States, beg leave to recommend, that no partial consideration of policy may influence their decision on this important question; but that the faith, the honor, and the interest of the nation, may be preserved by making the necessary provisions for carrying the treaty into fair and honorable effect.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

The Memorial of the Subscribers, Citizens of
Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT it is, in their opinion, interesting to the Peace, Happiness and Welfare of the United States, that the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, lately made between the United States and Great Britain should be carried into effect with good faith: they therefore pray, that the laws necessary for that purpose may be enacted.

By last night's Post.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 16.

At a meeting of the Merchants of this City at the Coffee House, yesterday at twelve o'clock, John Nixon, Esq. in the chair, a memorial addressed to the House of Representatives of the United States was agreed upon, expressing their alarm at the delay of the necessary measures for carrying into operation the Treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain, and after representing the evil consequences likely to be produced by a further delay, recommend that "the faith, the honor and the interest of the nation, may be preserved by making the necessary provisions for carrying the Treaty into fair and honorable effect."

A committee was appointed to correspond with the commercial cities and towns of the United States, and the western counties of this State.

Tuesday last a meeting of the inhabitants of York town and its vicinity, was held, when it was agreed that a petition to Congress should be circulated, for signature, praying that the Treaties lately concluded on, may be carried into effect. A like petition has been circulated in Washington county, where it was signed by the court and grand jury, and many inhabitants.

A Correspondent says, That there never was so large a body of Merchants assembled in this City on any occasion as met at the Coffee House yesterday—among whom not a dissenting voice was heard.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this town, now in Port de-Paix, to his friend here, dated March 23, 1796.

"Perroud has at last agreed to pay all government debts in rotation, that is beginning with the oldest.

"No vessel is permitted to depart before government gets whatever part of the cargo they want; every article of provision they will take at all events, and pay when they please, also what other part suits them; and although this has been the practice a long time, yet Americans will come; which is astonishing!—I have to lament that you sent so large a portion of cargo of the kind of goods they wanted, had that not been the case, you would have been reimbursed much better.

"This day we have the news, that general Laveaux and Perroud are put into prison by the people of the Cape, who do not declare for what purpose.—They are kept under strong guard."

Another extract from the same to the same, dated March 24

"Since writing the foregoing, I hear from the Cape, that as soon as major general Toussain, a black man, who received his commission from the national convention of France, and who commands at Gonaives, heard of the imprisonment of Laveaux, he immediately marched an army before the Cape, and sent in a summons saying, "I have heard that you have imprisoned my chief; I am here with ten thousand men, two guns will be the signal to render him to my camp in half an hour: I do not enquire of you wherefore it is done, it is enough for me, to know that my chief is in prison, he is appointed by the constituted authorities of France, and shall be protected in his command: But should you be hardy enough not to listen to me, I will commence to destroy you by fire and sword." In consequence they immediately liberated him and Perroud, and order is restored.

"We have been embargoed upwards of a month, which prevented your hearing from me so long a time."

Accounts are received at Philadelphia, by the schooner Delight, capt. Dunphys, in 15 days from Port-au-Prince; that three 74's and three frigates, together with fifty eight sail of armed transports, &c. which sailed from thence to lay siege to Leogane, having on board 4000 troops, were repulsed by the French with a considerable loss, having, contrary to their expectations, met with a force superor, which caused their expedition to prove unsuccessful—one of their 74's was so much crippled before a fort, that they were obliged to tow her out. The whole of the fleet had returned to Port-au-Prince previous to his sailing.

An express passed through Albany last week, with dispatches for the President of the United States from Lord Dorchester—It is reported that his Lordship's proclamation for the surrender of the western posts was among these dispatches.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, will please to take notice, that the 4th payment of 50 dollars, on each share of the augmented stock, will be payable on Thursday the 5th of May next, and are informed that any Bank Notes from Philadelphia to Alexandria will by taken in payment.

By order of the Presidents and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN,
CASHIER.

April 21.

HUGH SWEENY

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced Business in the Store lately occupied by George Sweeny, in King street, where he offers for sale a neat and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season. He expects an additional supply in a few days from Philadelphia.

N. B. I will rent the Dwelling Apartments of my House, and also a Warehouse and Stable. Possession to be given immediately.

April 19. HUGH SWEENY.

PUBLIC SALES.

Saturday next, at 10 o'Clock, at the Vendue Store,
WILL PEREMPTORILY BE SOLD,
On a Credit of 45 Days, for Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorsers,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
Plain and Printed Linens,
KENTINGS, SHAWLS, & HANDKERCHIFS,
&c. &c.

ALSO,
At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on M'Iver's Wharf,
WILL BE SOLD,

THE SCHOONER
SALLY,
Burthen 48 Tons,
With all her Tackle and Apparel.

The one half of the Purchase Money to be paid on receiving the Title, and the other half on a Credit of 90 Days, negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved security.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 21.

Polkenhorn & Andrews,

IN PRINCE-STREET,
Between Fairfax and Water Streets,
Have just received by the Ship Sisters from London,
And now open for sale,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SADLERY,
VIZ.

PLATED.
Guard, Weymouth, Pembroke, Pelham Sharp, and Snaffle Bits.
Mens' and Womens, Stirrups,
Head, Throat, and Elliot Buckles.
Tops and Slides.
Martingale Hooks and Rings.
Tuft Nails, Staples, and Plates.

STEEL.
Mens' Stirrups.
Martingale Hooks.
Head, Throat, Collar, Girth, and Stirrup-Leather Buckles.

SILVERED.
Tuft Nails, Staples, and Plates,
Elliot Buckles, Tips, and Slides.

TINNED.
Men's and Women's Stirrups.
Pelham, Sharp, and Snaffle Bits.
Inlet, Girth, Flat, & Stirrup-Leather Buckles.

WEBBS.
Worsted, Girth, Linen, Fox-Hunter, Straining, Draper, & Boot Webbs.

FASHIONABLE.
Hunting, Jockey, and Twig Whips.
Rattan, Wangyee, Cane, and Artificial Whips.
A few dozen high finished Pistols.
An elegant Pair of English Phaeton and Chaise Harness.

April 21, 1796.

A few pounds of Nutmeg; French Brandy in pipes; Claret in boxes, five years old; Soap in boxes—For Sale on a moderate Credit, by

Francis Vivent.

April 12.

High proof Jamaica Rum,
And
Muscovado Sugar,
For Sale by
FLETCHER and OTWAY.

April 12.

GOOD STRONG BEER,
From the Little Falls Brewery,
FOR SALE BY
Robert Young & Co.

April 16.

FOUND

A Piece of IRISH LINEN, in such a situation as to cause a suspicion of its being stolen. The owner may apply to

April 19. J. W. FLETCHER.

TO RENT,
A large and convenient Store,
with a Counting Room and Kitchen compleat, on King-street. Possession may be had immediately by applying to the subscriber.

April 19. LAURENCE HOOFF.

Sail Duck and Canvass.

WE have just received a quantity of Bremen Sail Duck and English Canvas of the first qualities, which we will sell very reasonable for cash or flour.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

April 8, 1796

WHISKEY
For Sale, by
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

Feb. 27.

Blank bills of Laden and Exchange for Sale at the Printing Office.

THE

DYING AFRICAN'S COMPLAINT.

NIGHT, sable goddess, had her mantle spread,
Hush'd was each breezy zephyr of the morn;
Each drooping lilly hung its silver head,
And spangling dew-drops deck the glitt'ring thorn.

Rising from off a couch bewet with tears,
Slowly old CATO bent his tott'ring way;
Nature almost exhaust, and sunk in years,
Now mark'd the progress of his swift decay.

Against a tree, sad emblem of his fate,
Whose trunk no budding branches did adorn,
He, worn with woe, now takes an humble seat,
And thus in plaintive sounds began to mourn:—

"Hope, that so oft my senses have deceiv'd,
"The unhappy wretches last resource, farewell!
"Oft on thy flatt'ring visions I've believ'd,
"Thou now can'st soothe these pangs—so deep—so
"fell!

"Yet once thou could'st my deepest woe remove,
"Could charm my soul and ease my tortur'd heart;
"No friendly stay—no comfort can'st thou prove,
"When forc'd from home and happiness to part.

"My wife, alas! my children too! forlorn,
"Doom'd by cruel Ruffians to the last despair,
"May weep from morn to night, from night to morn,
"Nor taste the blessing of my tender care.

"Some small alleviation had I known,
"Had barb'rous BRITAINS done the hateful deed;
"For *Slavery* 's fit companion for a Throne,
"Whose power makes its own poor subjects bleed,

"But when COLUMBIA'S sons can strike the blow,
"When they who boundless *Liberty* enjoy,
"Can forge the chain—and guide the dart of woe,
"They even Religion's high behest destroy.

"Else whence that blest, that *universal prayer*,
"Which they with care have labour'd to instil;
"Does it say *Blacks* are 'neath the Heavenly care,
"And only fit for *Whites* to lash and kill.

"Does Scripture say we are not men and brothers?
"And place our Nations in such hideous view?
"No! merciful it says, *do thou to others*
"*As you would wish that they should do to you.*

"But retribution on the deed shall wait
"And Justice punish with an iron rod;—
"Cease, flatt'ring heart—nor judge their wretched fate,
"But leave them—to the mercy—of—their God!"

Bending beneath accumulated woes,
Which avaricious Christians had supplied;
Grown dim and sunk, his quiv'ring eye-lids close,
He fell—groan'd out a prayer—and—died.

Fairfax Street, HENRICUS.
April 18th, 1796.

Contracts for Cut-Stone.

SUCH Stone cutters as choose to contract for cut-stone, wanted for the Locks at the Great Falls, may by application to me at the City of Washington, or at the Great-Falls of Potomack, know the scantling as also the terms of contract

N. B. A bond and ashler is prepared for the inspection of any person disposed to give in proposals.

C. MYERS,
Enginier to the Potomack Company.

City of Washington, April 19.

ROBERT HAMILTON

HAS FOR SALE,

Sherry and Calcavella Wines
IN QUARTER-CASKS.
A few Hundred Bushels of
JAMES RIVER COAL,
And a few Puncheons of
4th Proof Jamaica Rum.

March 29.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
36 hhds. Molasses
20 pipes Teneriffe Wine
10 casks London bottled Porter.
J. B. NICKOLLS.

April 5.

BEST LONDON
BOTTLED PORTER,
IN CASES.
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN MANDEVILLE.

March 29.

For LONDON,

The fast sailing Ship,
MONTEZUMA,
Thorndick Chase, Master,
(A constant Trader)

Having most of her cargo engaged, she will sail with all convenient speed, and has elegant accommodations for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. JONATHAN SWIFT, Alexandria, or
WILLIAM & JOHN TAYLOR.

Baltimore, April 7.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SCHOONER
SALLY,
Burthen 43 Tons, and in complete Order. She now lies at M'Iver's Wharf.

For Terms apply to
Capt. GEORGE SLACUM.
OR
WILLIAM BURLTON.
Master on Board.

April 16.

John V. Thomas

HAS JUST IMPORTED A GENERAL COLLECTION OF WELL CHOSEN

BOOKS,

Part of them in very elegant Binding,
Which he will dispose of at Reasonable Prices, at his Store between Wise's and M'Knight's Taverns.

Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, by James Bruce, 6 vols.—Collection of Voyages round the world, containing Capt. Cook's 1st, 2d, 3d, and last voyages; together with Voyages by Byron, Wallis, Mulgrave, Anson, &c. 6 vols.—Rollin's Antient History, 10 vols. Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols.—Crevier's History of the Roman Emperors from Augustus to Constantine, 10 vols Memoirs of the Reign of George III. King of Great Britain, to the Session of Parliament ending 1793. by W. Belsham, 4 vols.—Goldsmith's History of the Earth, and Animated Nature, 8 vols.—The Beauties of the English Drama digested alphabetically, 4 vols.—Hawksworth's collection of voyages, 4 vols.—Raynal's History of the Settlement and Trade of the East and West Indies, 6 vols.—Mrs. Radcliff's Journey through Holland, the Western Frontier of Germany, with a Return down the Rhine, in 1794, &c.—The Universal Traveller, containing a full and distinct account of all the Empires, Kingdoms, and States, in the known World; comprising an interesting detail of the Manners, Religion, Learning, Arts, Commerce, &c. &c. of all the Countries that have been visited by Travellers or Navigators, from the beginning of the world to the present time: with near 90 Maps, Plates, &c. 1 vols. folio. By J. Carver.—Sketches, chiefly relating to the History, Religion, Learning, and Manners of the Hindoos, 2 vols. Stearne's Works, 8 vols.—The Literary Magazine from 1788 to 1794, 12 vols.—Memoirs of Charles Lee.—Anecdotes of the Life of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, with his Speeches in Parliament, 2 vols.—Peter Pindar's Poems, 3 vols.—Russell's Antient Europe, 2 vols.—Cavallo on Electricity, 2 vols.—Elegant Family Bible, with 50 Copper Plates.—Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, and Primmers, cheap by the quantity.—Bell's Travels through Russia, &c.—Rollin's Roman History in French, 16 vols.—Hume's Elements of Criticism, 2 vols.—Tatler.—Spectator.—Mirror.—Buchan's Family Physician adapted to the American Climate, by a Physician of Philadelphia.—The American Atlas, elegantly engraved on 49 large Copper-Plates, 1776.—Smollet's Miscellaneous Works, 6 vols. Gordon's American War, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE THE FOLLOWING

STATIONARY.

Writing Paper of every description; for Acct. Books, Deeds, Drawing, Letters, &c.—Wrapping Paper of different sizes.—Playing Cards, English and American. Ink-Powder, black and red.—Pocket Books.—Ink stands of various kinds.—Sealing Wax and Wafers.—Counting-House Files.—Quills and Pen Knives.—Ass' Skin Memorandum Books.—Lead Pencils.—Pocket Thermometers.—Guitar and Violin Strings of the best kind, and Violin Bows and Bridges.—Scales and Dividers.—Reeves's Superfine Water Colours.—Drawing Books.—Blank Cards for Printing.—Charts of the British Channel, Coast of Germany, and other parts.—India Rubber.—Bonnet Papers.—Paper Hanging.—Prints.
Book-binding in all its Branches.

April 19

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extensive assortment of

LONDON GOODS,

Purchased by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for sale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouse on Swift's-alley, opposite Messrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ship Sisters, and an assortment of Hardware by the ship Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
The Miscellaneous Poems,
THEATRICAL PIECES, &c. &c.
WRITTEN BY
CHRISTOPHER CHARLES M'GRATH,
COMEDIAN.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be comprised in one volume duodecimo, and printed on a neat Type by Mr. Thomas Thornton, Dumfries,

II. The price to subscribers ONE DOLLAR; half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The subscribers names to be alphabetically inserted.

IV. The publication to take place on the first day of October ensuing.

Subscriptions received by the author; at the Printing Offices in Dumfries and Alexandria; by M'Donnell & Kempe, Fredericksburg; at New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

☞ Any description or comment on the above design, would, to many frequenters of the Virginia and Maryland Theatres, be altogether superfluous,

The Author has, *professionally*, brought forward several of his pieces in both States: and, to the approbation with which they were occasionally honored, he must now appeal for the *hazard* of a publication.

Dumfries, April 14, 1796.

John G. Ladd

Has for sale at his Warehouse in Prince-street, on reasonable Terms for Cash or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Alexandria.

White Lead, in barrels and smaller casks.
Red Lead, ditto ditto.
Spanish Brown, ditto ditto.
Brimstone and Copperas, do. ditto.
8 by 10 & 6 by 8 Window Glass in Boxes.
Chocolate in do.—Candles in do.
A few casks 6d. cut and 20d. wrought Nails.
Lisbon and Malaga Wine, in Quarter casks.
Brandy in Pipes.—Northern Rum in Barrels.
Molasses in hogsheads.—Sweet Oil in Cases.
Pepper and Pimento in bags.—Cassia.
Castile Soap in boxes.—Cotton and Wool Cards in do.
Ladies Morocco and Stuff Shoes.—Russia Sheetings.
Ravens Duck.—American do. *Rhode Island fabric.*
Irish and German Linens.—India Cottons, &c.

April 19.

Perrin and Brothers

HAVE just received from France, and now offer for sale, the following

Assortment of Goods:

LUTESTRINGS of elegant colours; black sattin of the best quality: black do. striped; black mode; a general assortment of French Ribbons; black and white laces; umbrellas; fans; black prunellas;

Bolting Cloths,

from the best Italian Manufactories, which they will warrant to be good; Brown Sugar in barrels; a few casks of Brimstone.

April 19.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,
By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,
Part of his Spring Goods,
And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.
NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4d. to 20d.
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Cask.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glass.
Grindstones.
And sundry articles adapted to the Season.

Which will be sold at the most reasonable advance
BY WHOLESALE.

April 12.

SPRING GOODS.

BY sundry conveyances the subscriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an assortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.
AND ALSO
London Bottled Porter,

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in cases hogsheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

To be Rented,

From the first of May to the middle of April following THE Store-House, Granary and Kitchen we at present occupy. For further particulars apply to

THOS. and WM. WREN.

Centerville, April 19.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1796.

AGRICULTURE.

A PRACTICAL profeſſor of Agriculture from England is come to ſettle in the United States, who has received the honours and rewards of the honorable Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of Great Britain; and alſo by the Board of Agriculture, for the introduction of approved Plans, Surveys, and Reports of ſeveral Counties.

Any Gentlemen, having a deſire to improve their eſtates, may be accommodated with plans for the purpoſe of laying out lands to the greateſt advantage, the moſt approved ſucceſſion of Crops for the different qualities of ſoil, and the beſt plans for building Farm-houſes, Offices, &c. &c.

He lays out and makes Roads after the moſt approved manner in England; and has no objection to contract, or act as Surveyor or Director.

Reference may be had by Letters, addreſſed to

WILLIAM JORDAN,
AGRICULTURAL SURVEYOR,
Printing Office.

Alex April 14.

For Sale on a Generous Credit.

A VALUABLE

MILL AND DISTILLERY,

Built with Stone, ſituated on Gooſe Creek, in the county of Fauquier, about 50 Miles from Alexandria, and within a ſhort diſtance of the intended Turnpike Road.

The MILL has two pair of Stones, one of Burr, the other for Country Work. The Wheels and Machinery are complete and good.

The DISTILLERY has three Stills, a large Copper Boiler, and every thing neceſſary to carry on the Buſineſs extenſively.

There is belonging to the above, Twenty-four Acres of Land, a good Stone Store, Dwelling Houſe, Coopers Shop, Stable, &c. The ſituation for the purchaſe of wheat is equal to any in the State.

I will alſo ſell on a liberal Credit,

or rent for a Term of Years, the Property, which is inſured, adjoining the Warehouſes of Meſſrs. Joſeph Riddle and Co. and oppoſite to Mr. George Hunter's.—Immediate Poſſeſſion will be given.

I will rent two Three Story Warehouſes,

Situated on King-Street, adjoining the one occupied by Meſſrs. Thomas Patten and Co.

March 29. JONATHAN SWIFT.

JOHN O'CONNOR,

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS'
HAIR DRESSER,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria, that he has opened Shop, on Fairfax ſtreet, near Mr. Guy Atkinſon's. He hopes that a perfect knowledge of his buſineſs, and the attention which he will pay to it, will inſure him the encouragement of a generous public.

April 12.

Notice.

THE partnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between JAMES ABERNETHY and WILLIAM LOWRY, under the firm of WILLIAM LOWRY and Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the firſt of February laſt. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call for payment; and all debtors thereto, to make immediate payment, (or ſuits will be commenced) to James Abernethy, who is authorized to ſettle the ſame.

JAMES ABERNETHY
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1796.

Purſuant to a decree of the County Court of Loudoun, will be ſold for ready money, on the premiſes to the higheſt bidder, on the tenth of May next, being the ſecond day of Loudoun Court,

A Houſe and half Acre Lot of

Ground in the town of Leeſburg, lying on Loudoun ſtreet, diſtinguiſhed by lot No. 2, for the purpoſe of ſatisfying a mortgage, given by Samuel Canby to Benjamin Edwards, deceaſed.

SAMUEL MURRAY,
JONAS POTTS
THOMAS MATTHEWS, } *Com'rs.*

April 5

Fiſh-Salt and Lemons.

A QUANTITY of round white St. Ube's Salt, and a few boxes of freſh Lemons, for ſale on board the ſhip Ann, David Black, maſter, at the ſubſcriber's wharf—Sold cheap if applied for immediately.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Notice.

ALL Millers ſending Flour to this market, are requeſted to be more particular in the ſize and quality of their barrels than heretofore.—As ſome are yet at a loſs to know the ſize required, I here ſet it down, to wit. 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head—they are likewiſe requeſted to be uniform in their brands—in addition to the diſtinguiſhable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with ſuperfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Thoſe who do not comply with the above directions muſt expect to pay the penalties preſcribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inſpector.

Alexandria, Feb. 14. 1796. 3m

JUST COME TO HAND,
And to be ſold at my Houſe in King-Street,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

China Tea Ware.

LIKEWISE,

Queen and Stone Ware.

ALSO

Glaſs Ware of Different Kinds.

ALSO,

Rum, Wine, Brandy, Gin, Tea, Coffee, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Chocolate, Muſtard, Rice, Molaſſes, White and Brown Sugars, Mould and Dipt Candles.

April 12. JOSEPH THORNTON.

One Shilling and Six Pence REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Loudoun County, near Leeſburg, on the 3d inſtant, an Apprentice Boy named JOSIAH CRAVEN. Is about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. Whoever ſecures ſaid Boy, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, but no charges.

April 16. JOHN IREY.

I WILL GIVE

TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED
FOR

HEMP.

JAMES IRVINE.

March 17.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and diſſolved by mutual conſent, they requeſt all thoſe indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authoriſed to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and alſo thoſe indebted to their ſtore at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and diſcharge all debts due to and from that ſtore.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Junr
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 12.

The Knight of Malta,

AND

Young Gift.

THE firſt is an imported Jack from the Iſland of Malta; the other comes from a Jenny of the ſame iſland, and got by the large Spaniſh Jack ROYAL GIFT, and is now four years old. They will cover at Mount Vernon, at FOUR POUNDS the ſeaſon (eſtimating the Dollar at Six Shillings) and Half a Dollar to the Groom.

AT THE SAME PLACE,

Traveller,

A dark bay Horſe, in his prime, full fifteen hands high handſomely formed and marked, and more than three quarters blood, will cover at FORTY SHILLINGS (Dollars as above) and Half a Dollar to the Groom.

Very good paſturage to be had at Half a Dollar per week for each Mare or Jenny. The fences are good and the whole within an exterior one of poſt and rail which contributes much to their ſecurity; but againſt thefts and eſcapes there will be no warranty.

No accounts will be raiſed for the covering of theſe animals, of courſe the whole Coſt muſt be paid at the ſtand before the Mares are taken therefrom.

April 1. WILLIAM PEARCE, MAN

I will take two young gentlemen

of agreeable manners and good diſpoſitions, to the ſtudy of medicine.

ELISHA C. DICK.

March 8.

MAHOMET

THAT beautiful high bred horſe now in high perfection will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at Salisbury in Loudoun county every Monday, Tueſday and Wedneſday from the firſt Monday in April until the ſecond Monday in July next every Thurſday, Friday and Saturday at my Mill in Prince William County from the date hereof until the 1ſt. of Auguſt next, to cover mares at the moderate price of eight dollars each, payable the firſt of October next, but if ſix dollars is paid in thirty days after the firſt cover to Mr. Peter Jett, junr. at Centerville, or Mr. Samuel Abbot Love at Buckland, it will be received in full for the ſeaſon of a mare, thoſe who may incline to put by the leap muſt pay three and a half dollars for each on the day of covering, or the mare will be conſidered as going by the ſeaſon. Mahomet will frequently be taken to Centerville on the afternon of the days he is to ſtand at Salisbury. Paſturage gratis at my mill for all mares from a diſtance, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

JOHN LOVE.

March 28.

Houſes and Lots for Sale.

In obedience to a commiſſion iſſued out of the Honorable Court of Chancery for Fairfax County to us directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Thurſday the 5th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the Premiſes,

A CERTAIN part of a Lot and Portion Ground, lying and being on King-Street, adjoining Mr. James Kennedy, containing 38½ feet, and in depth 34 feet; on which is a two ſtory Brick Houſe, and a one ſtory frame do. and in a good ſituation for buſineſs, ſubject to an annual ground rent of £. 19. 5s. 6d. as alſo to the dower of Margaret Pettit, widow of John Baptiſt Pettit, deceaſed. The further Terms and Conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

A. FAW,
AND
J. M. PERRIN. } Comm'rs.

April 9.

William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince ſtreet, two doors above the poſt-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave reſpectfully to ſolicit a continuance of their favours.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finiſhed in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner.

N. B. The houſe in Fairfax ſtreet, next door to the navel office, to let—for further particulars enquire abve or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premiſes.

February 11. 3m

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcibing.

COLUMBIAN LAND OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS ARE FOR SALE, VIZ.

2,000 acres of prime land, in Maſon County, lying on the South ſide of the River Ohio, eight miles below the mouth of Big Sandy.

100,000 acres lying in the County of Kanhawa, on the waters of the big Sandy River.

200,000 Acres of Land lying in Bath County, on both ſides of the Cow Paſture and Jackſon's River,

5000 acres of land lying in the county of Botatourt, on the navigable waters of James River.

234 acres of land in Prince William county, within one mile of Dumfries. Beautifully improved.

All the above Lands will be conveyed with general warrantee, by characters indiſputable, and a full deſcription of them may be ſeen at the above office.

The price and terms of payment will de made an object to thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe.

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

April 14.

RYE.

WANTED by the ſubſcriber a quantity of Rye, for which a generous price will be given.

JOHN G. LADD.

April 5.